```
хx
SO
     Sequence 4 AA;
                          100.0%; Score 21; DB 3; Length 4;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+06;
                                                                   0: Gaps
             4; Conservative
                                0; Mismatches
                                                        Indels
            1 DEVD 4
Qу
              |||||
            1 DEVD 4
RESULT 25
AAB10870
     AAB10870 standard; peptide; 4 AA.
ID
хx
     AAB10870;
AC
ХX
     30-JAN-2001
                  (first entry)
DT
XX
DE
     Aminocoumarin-DEVD peptide.
XX
     Aminocoumarin; caspase activity; chemical sensitivity; apoptosis;
KW
     antitumor; chemotherapy; cancer; treatment; tumor.
KW
XX
os
     Synthetic.
ХX
                     Location/Qualifiers
FH
     Key
     Modified-site
FΤ
                     /note= "modified by aminocoumarin"
FT
XX
     WO200054049-A2.
PN
XX
PD
     14-SEP-2000.
ХX
PF
     13-MAR-2000; 2000WO-EP002174.
\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}
     12-MAR-1999;
                    99DE-01010956.
PR
PR
     30-APR-1999;
                    99EP-00108495.
XX
     (EVOT-) EVOTEC ANALYTICAL SYSTEMS GMBH.
PA
XX
ΡI
     Meyer-Almes FJ;
xx
     WPI; 2000-587456/55.
DR
XX
     Determining sensitivity of cells to apoptotic agents, useful e.g. for
PT
     selecting compounds for treating cancer, by measurement of accumulated
PT
PT
     caspase activity.
XX
     Example 1; Page 16; 29pp; German.
PS
ХX
     This invention describes a novel method for determining the chemical
CC
     sensitivity of cells towards at least one substance (I) which comprises
     measuring (I)-induced apoptosis. The cells are incubated with (I), and
CC
     then destroyed. Without preliminary separation of cells, the cumulative
CC
     caspase activity (CA) is determined as a measure of apoptosis. The
CC
     products of the invention have antitumor activity. The method is used for
CC
     staging tumors, for identifying new chemotherapeutic agents for treating
CC
     cancer, and for optimizing treatment of tumors in individual patients.
CC
     Measuring cumulative CA allows specific detection of apoptosis (necrotic
CC
     cells are not detected) and requires only a single measurement. The
CC
     method is suitable for automation (using a standard reader for enzyme-
CC
     linked immunosorbent assay) and miniaturization, requiring only 100-1000
CC
     cells per test, allowing parallel processing of many samples from e.g. a
CC
CC
     fine needle biopsy specimen. Apoptosis is a very early indicator of the
     activity of cytostatics, so the test is significantly quicker than e.g.
CC
CC
     the MTT test which requires a 4-day incubation
XX
     Sequence 4 AA;
                           100.0%; Score 21; DB 3; Length 4;
  Query Match
  Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+06;
             4; Conservative
                                0; Mismatches
                                                         Indels
                                                                   0; Gaps
            1 DEVD 4
```